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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

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In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" has been further augmented by a

CHRONOLOGICAL

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG:

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI

A Chronological List of the NEW CODES OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK:

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed especially for the Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA,

ALSO THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

HONGKONG:

besides other local information and statistics

corrected to date of publication, lending to

make this Work in every way suitable for

Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1876.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 21st, 1876.

It might well have been imagined that the Victory *Li Hsu-chang* would have been above resorting to such a paltry device to gratify his pride and self-consequence as the detention of the British Minister outside his gates. But it would appear that he shares in the proverbial weakness of his countrymen. At least it is scarcely probable that Mr. WANE would have been allowed to exhaust his patience waiting outside the doors of His Excellency's yamen by the attendants on their own responsibility. It is possible certainly that they slightly exceeded instructions and prolonged the delay Chinese officials delight to impose upon foreigners before admitting them to audience. But it cannot be doubted that they obeyed injunctions in keeping Mr. WANE's Representative in the breeching sun outside the inhospitable gates. Mr. WANE acted, as it becomed him, with dignity and spirit. He did not fume and fret, but calmly waited for some ten minutes, and then left. He very properly refused to return, when importuned to do so by the Victory's runners, who pursued and overtook him. He is reported to have said, "I have made my visit, and now I am going home; give my compliments to the Viceroy, and tell him I am sorry he could not see me when I called upon him." There was confusion and dismay at the Yamen when this rebuke was reported. It was obvious that the thing had been carried too far. It was necessary that some explanation should be given, and it was difficult to frame a plausible excuse. The interview had been arranged the day before, the time fixed, and a messenger had gone ahead to announce the approach of the British Minister. No valid excuse could therefore be offered. No doubt the apology tendered Mr. WANE was ample enough, and the blame was of course laid on the shoulders of the yamens. And to give colour to this aspect of the case these unlucky officials have, we are told, been degraded and dismissed. Mr. WANE knew how to appreciate it all, but could not do otherwise than accept the explanation. But it is to be hoped that he, by his dignified action, read the Viceroy, and other Chinese officials, a lesson for the future, which we trust may have a good effect. The Chinese are too fond of showing the insolence of office, especially to foreigners, when it can be safely indulged in. The sooner they learn that it is both despised and resented the better for them, or they may come to regret too far in this direction.

These ratifications of the Treaty between China and Peru have at last been exchanged. On the 7th inst. this ceremony took place at the Viceroy's Yamen, between Dr. BRUNO and H. E. TINE, the late Consul of Kiungku, and now associated with Li Hsu-chang in the direction of Foreign Affairs. Thus, after many delays, Peru and China have entered into a diplomatic relationship, and there is nothing to hinder the Peruvian plenipotentiary from establishing his Legation at Peking. Dr. BRUNO will not be likely to lose much more time. He has already lost a good deal, and the Peruvian Government are anxious to set on foot their new scheme of emigration without any needless delay. We may

therefore soon expect to hear something more definite with regard to the proposed line of steamships between Peru and China. It is difficult, however, to say which port will be chosen for the head-quarters of the proposed emigration. Certainly not Macao. The Chinese Government would not fail to object to any emigration being re-opened at that port. It will therefore be either Hongkong or Hongkong or direct from one of the Treaty Ports. But whatever place may be fixed upon as the port of departure, it is to be hoped that the emigrants will be treated with care, treated with humanity, and not with all sorts of avoidances. The business of emigrating should not be left too much to native agents, for they invariably manage to make opportunities for squeezing, while they engage without hesitation men quite unsuitable, and do not scruple to deceive them in various particulars. To obtain really good labourers, and not idle and vicious loafers, whose only anxiety is to get an advance and then escape if possible, requires strict supervision. The lessons of the past will, it may be presumed, be so far remembered as to provide for all this. If the emigration is to be successful in the future it can of course only be by observing such precautions. The Peruvian Government have expressed themselves desirous that the free agency of the emigrants should be guaranteed, and the Treaty provides that the Chinese in Peru shall be placed on a footing of equality as regards legal procedure with that enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nation. These who are desirous, on the expiry of their contracts, to return to China, and are without the means of paying their passage, will be repatriated gratuitously by the Peruvian Government. It is apparent therefore that their good treatment is fairly provided for, and there is little doubt that the Peruvians will be able to obtain without much difficulty the labour they so urgently need.

The Agent of the Messagerie Maritimee Compagnie, M. de la Roche, has just returned from Saigon yesterday, at 2 p.m.

The 10th of October has been fixed for the 10th annual sale of the "All persons attending the open sales in future are to be provided with a ticket of admission."

Messrs. Lloyd and Cheong's Indian Tea Report tells us that from the 1st of January to the 31st of May this year the quantity of Indian tea imported was 3,204,000 lbs. compared with 5,827,000 lbs. imported during the same period of 1875.

Dr. NOUNSEN's theory that the Fox King, of the Chinese historian Li Yen is a fiction, and that consequently that constant was discovered by the Chinese in the year 492, seems, says the *Chronicle*, to be a very complete discovery. The Chinese, however, have not yet been put forward by the Academy, on reviewing Mr. Leland's book, that Fox King was a man, and not a fiction, would have been almost conclusive evidence in favour of the theory. Mr. Douglas, however, has written the writer after the manner of the Fox King in a Japanese book of "Journals of the Kowloon and Poo-sang" that he has no stands for Japan.

With reference to the alleged determination of the Government of India to admit cocaine into the country, the *Bombay Gazette* checks the story, and says that the most serious objection to the new scheme is that "the repeal of the import duties on even one class of cotton goods would be the insertion of the hand of the devil into the wheel, and that it would lead to the total destruction of the whole of the revenue for the India mill will, of course, devote their attention to making finer yarns and cloth as soon as the protective duties on cotton goods are removed, and the result would be a ruinous competition with the British mill, which will have to be closed down, and it will be found necessary to shift the line periodically till the duties altogether disappear."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE "PRINCESS CHARLOTTE."

An inquest was held at the Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon, before Mr. TOWNLEY, on the death of a young man, who died of a fever, after being taken from the ship of the *Princess Charlotte*, on Thursday evening. The jury were—Messrs. Scott, A. F. Rosenthal, and Stron. The deceased was brought to the Hospital about seven o'clock on Friday morning. There was a superficial wound on the forehead and a compound fracture on the right arm, and the body was covered by a fall from a height. The body seemed to have been in the water for some hours. Lancel Harding, a glass gunner, attached to the *Princess Charlotte*, and the deceased was a witness to the accident. He was on board the ship on Thursday evening, and was having his supper. He was perfectly sober. There were five men under him on the *Charlotte* at the time of the accident, and the deceased was taken from the ship about seven o'clock. After supper, deceased went on to the poop to go to bed. He had changed the place of his bed near the ship's side to get the breeze. About a quarter past eleven, witness was standing by the side of the ship, and saw the deceased fall from the side of the ship. He fell from a height of about 42 feet. He was about 36 years of age. No one on board was near him when he fell.

John Norton, quartermaster, belonging to the *Princess Charlotte*, who was on special duty on the ship at the time of the accident, gave corroborative evidence. A vessel of considerable depth was retained, and Mr. TOWNLEY drew attention to the desirability of making the "port district" as far as a place for sleeping.

The next International Telegraph Congress will be held in London in 1878.

Dr. FALK has been presented at Mülheim, on the Rhine, as a representative of the Prussian Parliament, and is addressing bearing 12,000 signatures. The spokesman of the deputation said that the electoral district of Mülheim, which united commercial activity with intellectual life, was a very good reason selected as the representative of the Minister of Public Worship, who was the representative of the intellectual and religious life of Germany. The *Mittel-Rheinische Zeitung* of the 6th ult. publishes an article upon the Minister's tour, in which it says: "The great work to which the Government has given its hand is to be presented to a speedy conclusion according to the Prussian Constitution, being convinced that its own interests are to be furthered by supporting the policy of the Government. The inhabitants of the large electoral district of Mülheim are proud and joyful to testify to this fact, and this is the great political feature which results from the Minister's journey."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

By the Hon. Mr. C. MAY.

STREET GAMBLING.
Low Amn. found in Tank lane gambling, was sent to seven days' hard labour.

A HAPPY FAMILY.
A woman named X. and her wife, were charged by P.C. Kew with creating a disturbance on board the steamer *Kinsland*. It appears the second passenger was desecrating her husband, leaving a small sick child in the room. The husband and wife were quite willing to let it go, but the child, who was not, would not, and he refused to provide for either of them. The wife and child were a cruel woman to leave her sick child. However, he knew nothing of the case beyond the fact that the prisoner stated themselves, he would discharge them with a caution.

A WOMAN'S MURDER.
A bid named Ohung Ping Tan was charged with breaking into the house of a married woman named Ho Sin Kow, at Aberdeen, and stealing money and clothing to the value of \$14. The husband and wife were quite willing to let it go, but the child, who was not, would not, and he refused to provide for either of them. The wife and child were a cruel woman to leave her sick child. However, he knew nothing of the case beyond the fact that the prisoner stated themselves, he would discharge them with a caution.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.
P.C. Thompson found a Chinaman, named Fung Ahn, prowling about the streets at 3 a.m. this day in a very suspicious manner. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE FAMILY REVENGE.
The remanded case which Yung Aok and his father were charged by their father the first with robbing him of jewellery and clothes to the value of \$160, and the second with the unlawful possession of part of the property stolen from him, was heard by Mr. Holmes for the second prisoner in the case.

THE CHINESE APPRENTICE.
The Chinese apprentice who had been taken from his home at a very early age, and who was now a prisoner in the case, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

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THE RITUALS IN LONDON.

At the evening service of the 24th ult., at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rev. Canon, who officiated, had published the calendar of the church from officiating in any other church within his diocese. It is stated that notices have been sent to the Rev. Canon, who officiated, to the effect that the calendar of the church from officiating in any other church within his diocese.

A SENTRY DOING HIS DUTY.
The writer of the *Chronicle* was in the Tower, on the following night. Suppose we were to call a sentry a flower, or a flower a sentry, in the Tower, on the following night. Suppose we were to call a sentry a flower, or a flower a sentry, in the Tower, on the following night.

THE "ABRIL STEAMER."
At a late meeting of the Association Society, Great Britain, a model of a new steamship, the "Abril Steamer," was shown. The ship was built by the Association Society, Great Britain, a model of a new steamship, the "Abril Steamer," was shown.

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EGYPTIAN ANNEKTION.

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